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SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 20th MEETING

Chairman:	Mr. KRENKEL	(Austria)
later:	Mr. DEKANY (Vice-Chairman)	(Hungary)
later:	Mr. KRENKEL (Chairman)	(Austria)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 94: ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN (continued) (A/47/38, A/47/82-S/23512, A/47/88-S/23563, A/47/340, 368, 377, 391, 508 and 564)

1. Ms. BOARDMAN (United Kingdom), speaking on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community said that the advancement of women continued to be given high priority within the Community, as was demonstrated by several action programmes aimed at addressing discrimination against women in all its forms. One such programme was the Third Medium-Term Action Programme on Equal Opportunities for Women, which built on previous programmes implemented in the 1980s. The Action Programme highlighted the implementation and development of a legal framework, the integration of women into the labour market and the improvement of the overall status of women in society. The Main Funding initiative under the Action Programme was the new opportunities for women intitiative, which had three main components: creation of small businesses and cooperatives run by women; guidance, advice and training; and complementary measures such as child care. Other programmes offered various forms of training for women, much of which was specifically aimed at socially disadvantaged women and women from ethnic minority groups.

2. The Twelve believed that it was important to facilitate participation in the labour market by parents with dependent children. In March 1992, the European Council of Ministers had adopted a recommendation on child care which identified four key issues: child care, parental leave, workplace organization and equitable sharing of occupational and domestic responsibilities. While pregnant women in the European Community already enjoyed a high standard of health and safety protection at work, a recently-adopted directive on pregnant workers set a number of minimum standards to enhance that protection. Those included a minimum of 14 weeks' paid maternity leave, protection against dismissal on grounds of pregnancy, paid time off for antenatal care and an obligation for employers to offer pregnant workers suitable protection against risks. The Council had also endorsed broad principles on a code of practice for combating sexual harassment at work.

3. The Twelve welcomed the convening of the Fourth World Conference on Women, which would give impetus to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and allow the international community to demonstrate its political will to re-establish the advancement of women as a global priority. Governments had an important role to play in improving the status of women and in eliminating structural imbalances. The role of non-governmental organizations, individual women and the media was equally indispensable. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council must be allowed unrestricted access to the Conference and its preparatory process.

4. The Twelve welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

(Ms. Boardman, United Kingdom)

and urged those States which had not yet done so to ratify the Convention. They supported the proposal to extend the sessions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women until the Committee cleared the backlog of reports. They also supported the request of the Commission on the Status of Women to ensure that the issues of women in development and integration of women in development programmes remained an integral part of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade.

5. The status of women had to be improved if the development targets set at recent international meetings were to be met. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) were doing important work in that connection. In the meantime, the question of overcoming the barriers to a greater participation by women in public life and decision-making should be examined.

6. One of the major obstacles to women's advancement identified in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies was violence against women. That problem and the situation of women in other vulnerable groups required continued attention.

7. With regard to the status of women in the United Nations Secretariat, the Twelve would like to see a higher overall proportion of women in the Secretariat and more women in top United Nations posts. They hoped that the new post of a Focal Point for Women in the Office of Human Resources Management would help to meet that objective.

8. Lastly, the Twelve wished to underline the need to place the consideration of women's issues in the mainstream. In that connection, they reaffirmed their commitment to give attention to the issue of equal opportunities at all policy-making levels and to take the necessary measures to ensure the advancement of women and contribute to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

9. Ms. GILES (Australia) stressed the importance of improving the status of women and said that equality of opportunity was specifically linked to the full participation of women in the decision-making process. The Secretariat had been asked by Member States to reflect equality of employment opportunities for women in its personnel policies. The work environment should also be free of harassment and conducive to women's advancement.

10. Because of the backlog of reports awaiting consideration by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, her delegation supported the proposal to extend the duration of the Committee's sessions to three weeks. Given the extremely large number of reservations entered to the Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, it urged States which had significant reservations to review them periodically and all States which had not yet ratified the Convention to do so. It also

(Ms. Giles, Australia)

encouraged the newly emerging States to review their policies when creating and restructuring institutions, in order to ensure that they reflected the principles enshrined in the Convention.

11. The resolution on preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women had a been a major achievement of the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women. Australia intended to use the preparatory process as a vehicle for achieving the objectives of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

12. Her Government supported the draft declaration on the elimination of violence against women prepared by the intersessional Working Group of the Commission on the Status of Women, which recognized the fundamental need to ensure that women were not subjected to violence. Australia was currently implementing policies to demonstrate that violence against women was wholly unjustifiable and unacceptable under any circumstances. The draft declaration represented both a broad consensus and a genuine commitment to eliminating one of the most insidious forms of discrimination against women.

13. Two other issues, namely the proposed summit for social development and the establishment of the new Commission on Sustainable Development, were also intrinsically linked to the status of women. Social issues were a necessary component of peace and development. Moreover, if women were excluded from the development process at any level, the opportunity to achieve sustainable development or an ecologically sustainable environment would be needlessly limited. The most efficient approach was one which provided a powerful policy tool for achieving the desired outcome across a range of objectives. A social, cultural and economic environment which promoted and nurtured everyone and offered equal opportunities in society could be created only by implementing good and intelligent public policy. Both the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies provided a sound policy framework which was dependent not only on resource levels but also on a sincere commitment to eliminating past discrimination and promoting equal opportunity. It was clearly in the interest of society to enhance the status of women. Her delegation therefore strongly supported the integrated policy approach being applied to the priority themes, which would help make the social, cultural and economic environment more sensitive to women's needs, roles, achievements and capabilities.

14. The priority themes to be tackled at the next session of the Commission on the Status of Women would provide a policy framework for dealing with the increasingly serious problem posed by the feminization of poverty. Other forums would also provide opportunities for discussing themes such as equality, the role of women in the peace process and the effectiveness of women operating under the auspices of United Nations peace initiatives.

15. Mrs. OUEDRAOGO (Burkina Faso) said that since the adoption of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies in 1985, slow but positive progress had been made

(Mrs. Ouedraogo, Burkina Faso)

in improving the status of women. There was widespread recognition that women must participate in the development process. Development programmes must include women in education, health and economic activities. Much remained to be done to liberate women, particularly rural women, from traditional practices which impeded their economic and social emancipation. In that connection, her delegation welcomed the Geneva Declaration for Rural Women, which should have a considerable impact on the advancement of rural women. Any programme for sustainable development must also focus on women and the environment. It was regrettable, therefore, that the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) had not adequately addressed that aspect. Her delegation welcomed the activities undertaken by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in the area of environmental protection, and its women, environment and development programme for disadvantaged women in developing countries.

16. Turning to the report on improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/47/508), her delegation welcomed the increase in the number of women in the Secretariat and the promotions they had received, but was concerned that the targets set for 1995 would not be achieved. The disproportion was particularly pronounced in senior-level posts.

17. Burkina Faso fully supported the programmes of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). In view of the important role it played, the Institute should receive more support from the United Nations in the form of financing other than voluntary contributions.

18. The discriminatory practice of excision, which affected 80 million women on the African continent, endangered the physical and mental health of girls and women and in most cases was carried out without the most basic hygienic measures. In that connection, her delegation welcomed Commission of Human Rights decision 1992/109 on traditional practices affecting the health of women and children. In Burkina Faso, the National Committee to Combat the Practice of Excision was pursuing strategies aimed at eliminating the practice and conducted educational and research activities in that area.

19. The forthcoming World Conference on Human Rights must take full account of the rights of women at all stages of its work. Questions relating to women must be part of the discussions on civil, social and economic rights. Violence against women must be recognized as a violation of human rights; and immediate steps must be taken to deal with that systematic disregard for the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

20. Her delegation welcomed the consideration of preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of Commission of the Status of Women resolution 36/8 concerning the organization of the Conference. The priority themes to be considered by the Commission at its next session must be analysed in depth at both the national and the international level. Women must be made more aware of their basic rights, particularly with regard to marriage, children, separation, divorce, property and inheritance. In-depth

(Mrs. Ouedraogo, Burkina Faso)

consideration should be given to ways of integrating in national development planning, the concerns of women living in extreme poverty. There was also a need to recommend that Governments and development agencies should consider and integrate women in all their programmes. The role of women in promoting the peace process should also be defined.

21. Women played a major role in development in Burkina Faso. They occupied senior posts in a number of fields and were also active in political life. A number of ministerial posts were held by women. A bank had been opened to provide loans to women working in the informal sector. Women were increasingly becoming true partners in the development process, although their role still needed to be strengthened.

22. Mr. Dekany (Hungary), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

23. Mrs. KABA CAMARA (Côte d'Ivoire) said that discrimination against women and social, political and economic inequality continued despite the efforts of the past two decades. Nevertheless, increased awareness at all levels of the need to change attitudes towards women was strengthening the determination to accelerate the liberation of women. The fourth World Conference on Women to be held in 1995 could make a turning point in the lives of women throughout the world. The agenda proposed for the Conference would enable each region to consider its own specific problems and would promote as broad a discussion as possible of all aspects of the advancement of women. Concrete, achievable and measurable goals must be established in order to accelerate equality by the year 2000.

24. The working documents for the Conference should include the conclusions reached at various United Nations conferences held in recent years. The status of women must also be considered within the context of the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993 and the International Conference on Population and Development in 1994. The conclusions reached at the Fourth World Conference on Women should be reaffirmed by the world summit for social development.

25. The World Conference on Human Rights should consider the question of discrimination against women and analyse the reasons why human rights were applied differently for men and women. It would be useful if the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) submitted its report for consideration at that Conference. The Conference on Human Rights should draw attention to the fact that, although rights had been laid down in national legislation, they were not reflected in actions and attitudes. Illiteracy, tradition, ignorance and social and family burdens perpetuated inequality between men and women, particularly with regard to access to education and employment.

26. The report on improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (A/47/508) demonstrated that, while tangible progress had been made in recruiting women in general, the rate of promotion of women to senior posts

(Mrs. Kaba Camara, Côte d'Ivoire)

remained low. African women were still underrepresented, particularly in decision-making posts. It was necessary to promote the training of women in technical disciplines in order to increase the number of women candidates for posts in the specialized agencies. Table 11 in the report demonstrated that many United Nations agencies had yet to take specific measures to achieve the goals set. Those agencies should be encouraged to do so by producing a full report on the situation of women in secretariats system-wide.

27. Referring to the International Conference on Population and Development to take place in 1994, she stressed that women should be at the centre of any strategy concerning population growth and human resources. Family planning was practised only in families where women were literate. Educated women had fewer children, who in turn were healthier and better educated. A higher level of instruction for women promoted lower fertility and infant mortality rates, and slower population growth. Steps must also be taken to enable women to carry out fully their role in preserving the environment and ensuring sustainable development. The world summit for social development in 1995 should reaffirm the conclusions reached at the Fourth World Conference on Women and support the measures to be adopted for integrating women in development.

28. In a society created and controlled by men, it was not easy for women to compete with men for political power. It was realistic, however, for them to introduce education, health, employment and public information policies that would allow for the progressive, but inevitable, integration of women in development. All development organizations should incorporate women's issues in the projects they financed. She commended the World Bank's increased attention to the consequences that structural adjustment programmes had for the most vulnerable population groups, including women, and its efforts to rectify those adverse effects by encouraging projects for women.

29. Her delegation was grateful to UNIFEM for supporting women in Africa and helping increase their participation in development. In the current economic crisis, African women faced intractable problems. Rural women did most of the farming, marketed crops, took care of the family and reared the children. UNIFEM could help alleviate women's daily workload and increase their incomes by encouraging them to form cooperatives. The creation of child care centres would greatly assist working women in cities and in rural areas, since motherhood was one of the factors that hindered women's competitiveness.

30. The most vulnerable women - elderly women, disabled women, women refugees and women living below the poverty level - also needed help. A society that sacrificed its women sacrificed its future, for women were the guardians of the spiritual and moral values that were passed on from generation to generation. Women brought harmony, love and understanding to the home. By teaching moral values, women helped steer children away from delinquency, drugs, crime and social marginalization.

31. Mrs. MANNEN (Netherlands) said that it was time to implement the Forward-looking Strategies adopted at Nairobi in 1985. Despite the work done by the women's movement in identifying the obstacles women faced and the strategies needed, only a small number of women were participating in decision-making processes, even within the United Nations.

32. She urged the Secretariat to increase the number of women at the senior policy level, starting with the goal of having 35 per cent of posts subject to geographical distribution filled by women and aiming ultimately at proportional participation by qualified men and women by 1995. The creation of national rosters for women candidates could further the recruitment of women within the Secretariat. Geographical representation was as important as fair representation of both sexes.

33. She commended the Commission on the Status of Women for having consulted international women's organizations on preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women to be held at Beijing in 1995. Her delegation was concerned about the level of funding and the low priority so far accorded to the 1995 Conference. It also felt it was important that individual women should have access to the forum of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), that a link should be established between the NGO forum and the Conference, that the media should have free access to the Conference and the NGO forum, that funds should be made available for all women, especially women from developing countries, to enable them to participate in the regional meetings and in the NGO forum and that specialist NGOs without consultative status should be allowed to participate in the Conference. Governments should include contributions from the grass-roots level in their national preparations for the Conference.

34. Steps should be taken to review the budget of the unit responsible for granting consultative status to specialized NGOs seeking to participate in the Conference, which was overworked and understaffed. The unit was currently unable to provide NGOs with the information they required.

35. Since violence against women was not referred to explicitly in existing international human rights instruments, there was a need to highlight that issue. General recommendation 19 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), requesting States parties to include information on violence against women in their national reports, was a promising step in that direction. Special attention should be paid to specific groups of women, such as refugee women, who were especially vulnerable to violence. Violence against women was a matter of world-wide concern and international action should be taken to eliminate it.

36. In many countries, the law did not protect women from the violence committed by Government officials. Governments were responsible for implementing paragraph 231 of the forward-looking strategies, on the elimination of violence against women and children, and for observing international standards relating to fundamental human rights, an obligation

(Mrs. Mannen, Netherlands)

which included combating violence against women. The World Conference on Human Rights should deal with women's rights in a comprehensive manner. Every item on its agenda should be considered in the light of its applicability to women. Close cooperation between the Commission on the Status of Women, CEDAW and the Commission on Human Rights was required to that end.

37. The position of older women continued to be of concern. Women in both the industrialized countries and the developing world suffered from systematic inequality and gender discrimination, to which age discrimination was often added as they grew older. CEDAW should take the lead among United Nations bodies in monitoring human rights and should give particular attention to discrimination based on age when reviewing national reports on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

38. The importance of economic independence for women should be stressed in order to prevent the same problems from occurring in each generation. In the Netherlands, special measures had been adopted in the fields of education, employment, health care and leisure to improve younger women's chances of obtaining better jobs and to encourage them to continue working while having children. Another target of her country's emancipation policy was that men should take on household tasks and child care to a greater extent, in order to create more opportunities for women. To that end, boys were being encouraged to look after themselves.

39. The Women's Action Agenda 21, adopted at the World Women's Congress for a Healthy Planet held at Miami in 1991, should be implemented worldwide. Her delegation urged the General Assembly to include the Women's Action Agenda 21 in the follow-up debate to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Equal participation by women in environmental management and in policy preparation was essential if sustainable development was to be achieved.

40. Racism was a major obstacle to peace and delayed the development of the unlimited potential of its victims. National education programmes which emphasized the values of tolerance, appreciation for other cultures and respect for differences were an important step towards the elimination of racism. Women should play a crucial role in the elimination of racism both at home and in the workplace.

41. Mrs. LUHULIMA (Indonesia) said that at the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, recognition had been given to the importance of equal access for women to all aspects of development activities, in particular, education and training, health care, employment and the use of new technologies. The Conference had urged that all necessary steps should be taken to develop a political, economic, social and cultural environment conducive to the full integration of women in sustainable development processess.

(Mrs. Luhulima, Indonesia)

42. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was committed to the success of the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing. Activities related to the Conference and to evaluating compliance with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies should be promoted. Her delegation commended the progress made by the Commission on the Status of Women as the preparatory body for the 1995 Conference. Indonesia was hosting a regional conference in preparation for the Conference which would discuss three main issues - women and social development, women and economic development and the empowerment of women.

43. In its resolution 36/8, the Commission on the Status of Women had requested that priority be given to the situation of rural women. Indonesia's success in drastically reducing the incidence of poverty from 60 per cent in the 1970s to 15 per cent in 1990, achieving self-sufficiency in rice and overcoming the impact of global economic crisis owed much to the active participation of women and to appropriate programme policy intervention. Those achievements had contributed to improving the living conditions of rural women. The economic empowerment of rural women must be achieved through combined economic, social, political and legal actions. Indonesia had promoted the organization of rural women into self-help groups such as women farmers' groups, cooperatives and legal awareness groups. The Government had assisted by linking women's self-help groups with banks that provided special credits for poor women who could not offer collateral and by improving women's access to training in non-traditional skills and agricultural technology.

44. Her delegation welcomed the report of the Secretary-General contained in document A/47/377, which stressed, inter alia, the importance of making both men and women aware of the laws that affected women most, emphasizing the available legal remedies and how to use them. In Indonesia, legal literacy for women was an integral part of the national literacy programme. A legal awareness campaign on women's rights and the equal rights of men and women used question and answer groups and discussions on marriage law, labour law, property rights and environmental law. Increasing efforts were also being made to provide information to the community on the importance of equality between men and women in the family and in the community at large.

45. As indicated in the report in document A/47/377, greater attention needed to be given to making development planning more responsive to gender. The proposal that the gender dimensions of development should be the keystone of the 1994 update of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development would prove useful to policy-making activities. Gender-responsive planning was essential for the economic empowerment of women, especially poor women, and should be followed up by the well-planned mobilization of national and local resources.

46. Her delegation welcomed the initiatives taken by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) as described in document A/47/340. The Fund's advocacy role had helped Member States bring women more effectively

(Mrs. Luhulima, Indonesia)

into the mainstream of development. Women's issues should be addressed at the forthcoming World Conference on Human Rights, the International Conference on Population and Development and the proposed world summit for social development.

47. Mr. CHIARADIA (Argentina), speaking on behalf of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela and his own country, said that those countries were working at both the national and the international level to promote recognition of the leading role of women. It was an obvious corollary to the principle of respect for individual rights that men and women should have equal opportunities, in the context of the full enjoyment of economic, social, cultural, and political rights. There was, nevertheless, almost systematic inequality between the sexes with regard to the implementation of those rights, a situation exacerbated by the gap that existed between legal provisions and actual practice. To counteract that tendency, countries must incorporate international norms prohibiting sex discrimination against women into their domestic laws. They must also endeavour to ensure the full application of existing laws through public awareness campaigns and by providing adequate legal assistance.

48. The advancement of women was closely linked to other priority items on the international agenda. Given full equality, women would be at once major contributors to and major beneficiaries of advances in social, economic and political life. He strongly advocated women's participation in decision-making processes at the regional, national and international levels. Yet before they could claim their rightful place in society, women needed education and training in order to rise above the deteriorating economic conditions in which they were often trapped. In that connection, any effort to modify women's participation in the informal economic sector should ensure that women received adequate remuneration and the necessary social services.

49. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was an important means of promoting the rights of women and their full participation in all aspects of society. Violence in any form against women was not only one of the major obstacles to equality but also a fundamental violation of human rights. In that connection, he welcomed the successful efforts of the inter-sessional working group on violence against women established to draft a declaration on that issue.

50. Measures to advance the status of women were relevant throughout a woman's lifetime and had to be adapted to her changing needs. The education, training and health of young women had a direct effect on their ability to contribute to society at a later stage. At maturity, women represented important human resources, a fact which should be taken into consideration in policy planning.

51. The valuable work being done by the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) included a project on women

(Mr. Chiaradia, Argentina)

as recipients and producers of information; research, in conjuction with UNIFEM and the United Nations Statistical Office, on the gender analysis of low-technology mining industries; projects to train rural women and to highlight women's contribution to the environment; and statistical evaluations of women's non-remunerated contribution to development and of the role of elderly women.

52. The Commission on the Status of Women had made substantial progress in preparing for the Fourth World Conference on Women, which would provide an ideal opportunity for revitalizing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies. The early appointment of a Secretary-General of the Conference, the mobilization of adequate resources and the dissemination of information on the preparatory process and the conference itself were all important issues. The Division for the Advancement of Women also needed to be strengthened so that it could meet the demand for documents for the Conference.

53. Lastly, he wished to emphasize the importance of paying particular attention, during the restructuring of the Secretariat, to the question of the advancement of women, an issue which should also rank high on the agendas of the various international meetings to be held before the Fourth World Conference on Women.

54. Mr. Krenkel (Austria) resumed the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 91: ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (continued) (A/C.3/47/L.9/Rev.1, L.12, L.2, L.5, L.6 and L.8)

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.9/Rev.1

55. Mr. RAVEN (United Kingdom), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.9/Rev.1 whose sponsors had been joined by Albania and Paraguay, said that the draft resolution incorporated the following amendments made to draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.9: the words "ethnic cleansing" in the title had been placed between inverted commas; the word "religion" had been inserted between the words "colour" and "or ethnic origin" in the third preambular paragraph, as proposed by the delegation of Turkey; a seventh and eighth preambular paragraph had been added; and the word "responsible" in the English version of paragraph 4 had been changed to "accountable".

56. Three issues were still under discussion: the wording of the seventh preambular paragraph; whether to replace the word "recalling" in the eighth preambular paragraph with "reaffirming", an amendment proposed by the delegation of Turkey and likely to win approval; and an overall reformulation of paragraph 4.

A/C.3/47/L.12: proposed amendments to draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.9

57. Mr. BURÇUOĞLU (Turkey) said that in formulating its proposals, his delegation had taken into consideration the origin of the expression "ethnic cleansing", its use in General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and the relevant statements made in the Third Committee. As proposed, the new version of the draft resolution would clearly acknowledge its point of departure, rest on a sound basis and do justice to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

58. As the Committee had just been informed, Turkey's proposal to replace, in the eighth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.9/Rev.1, the word "recalling" with "reaffirming" was likely to be accepted. If so, his delegation was prepared to withdraw its third proposed amendment, namely, the insertion in the sixth preambular paragraph, after the words "hatred and violence", of the phrase "whose most recent manifestations have become evident in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

59. The CHAIRMAN drew the Committee's attention to draft decision A/C.3/47/L.2 and draft resolutions A/C.3/47/L.5, L.6 and L.8, none of which had programme budget implications.

Draft decision A/C.3/47/L.2

60. Draft decision A/C.3/47/L.2 was adopted.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.5

61. The CHAIRMAN said that Bahrain, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Mauritania and Nicaragua should be added to the list of sponsors and that the Bahamas should be removed from it.

62. Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.5 was adopted.

63. Ms. MANIMEKALAI (India) said that the fact that her delegation had joined the consensus on draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.5 was without prejudice to its position with regard to the International Covenants on Human Rights and the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights. In that connection, her Government had declared that the words "the right of self-determination", as contained in article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, applied only to peoples under foreign domination and not to sovereign independent States or to a section of a people or nation.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.6

64. The CHAIRMAN said that Botswana, Romania, Rwanda and Senegal should be added to the list of sponsors.

65. Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.6 was adopted.

Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.8

66. The CHAIRMAN said that Germany, Iceland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Romania should be added to the list of sponsors.

67. Draft resolution A/C.3/47/L.8 was adopted.

68. Mr. ASAHI (Japan), explaining his delegation's position on resolutions A/C.3/47/L.6 and L.8, said that while his Government was not a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, it was dedicated to that cause and firmly committed to international efforts to promote human rights and, to that end, had made substantial contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Nevertheless, his delegation maintained its reservations to resolutions A/C.3/47/L.6 and L.8 for the reasons stated during the general debate on item 91.

69. Mr. KUEHL (United States of America), explaining his delegation's position on resolutions A/C.3/47/L.6 and L.8, said that his Government was not a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Drawing attention to the third preambular paragraph of resolution A/C.3/47/L.6 and the eighth preambular paragraph of resolution A/C.3/47/L.8, he noted that, in the view of his Government, the adoption of the two resolutions was without prejudice to the financial references contained in those two paragraphs.

The meeting rose at 5.05 p.m.